

SEPTEMBER

T. B. Cooper  
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**VIRGINIA'S FIRST SETTLER: FROM THE ACCOUNT IN "HOW HATTAN," NEW YORK, BY THE AUTHOR OF JACK DOWNS' LETTERS.**

Capt John Smith was born at Wiltshire, in Lincolnshire, England, in the year 1575. From the first dawn of reason he discovered a roving and romantic genius, and delighted in extravagant and daring actions among his school fellows. When about thirteen years of age, he sold his books and satchel, and his puerile trinkets to raise money, with a view to convey himself privately to sea; but the death of his father put a stop for the present to this attempt, and threw him into the hands of guardians, who endeavored to check the ardor of his genius by confining him to a counting house. Being put apprentice to a merchant at Lynn, at the age of fifteen he at first conceived hopes that his master would send him to sea in his service; in this hope failing, he quitted his master, and with only ten shilling in his pocket, entered into the train of a young nobleman who was travelling to France.

At Orleans he was discharged from his attendance on Lord Hertie, and had money given to return to England. With his money he visited Paris, and proceeded to the Low Countries, where he enlisted as a soldier, and learned the rudiments of war, a science peculiarly agreeable to his ardent and active genius. Meeting with a Scotch gentleman abroad, he was permitted to pass into Scotland, with the promise of being strongly recommended to King James. But being baffled in this expectation, he returned to his native town, and finding no company there which suited his taste, he built a booth in the wood, and betook himself to the study of military history and tactics, diverting himself at intervals with his horse and lance; in which exercise he at length found a companion, an Italian gentleman rider to the Earl of Lincoln, who drew him from his sylvan retreat to Tattersel.

Having recovered a part of his estate which his father had left him, he put himself in a better condition than before, and set off again on his travels, in the winter of the year 1596, being then only seventeen years of age. His first stage was Flanders, where meeting with a Frenchman who pretended to be heir to a noble family, he with his three attendants, prevailed on Smith to go with them to France. In a dark night they arrived at St Valory, in Picardy, and by the connivance of a shipmaster, the Frenchman was carried ashore with the trunks of the young traveller, whilst he was left on board till the return of the boat. In the mean time they had conveyed the baggage out of his reach, and were not to be found. A sailor on board, who knew the villains, generously undertook to conduct him to Mortain, where he lived, and supplied his want till their arrival at the place. Here he found their friends, from whom he could get no recompense, but the report of his suffering induced several persons of distinction to invite him to their houses.

Eager to pursue his travel and not caring to receive favors which he was unable to requite, he left his new friends, and went from port to port in search of a ship of war. In one of these rambles near Dinan, it was his chance to meet one of the villains who had robbed him. Without speaking a word they both drew; and Smith having wounded and disarmed his antagonist, obliged him to confess his guilt before a number of persons who had assembled on the occasion. Satisfied with his victory, he retired to the seat of an acquaintance, the Earl of Poyer, who had been brought up in England, and having received supplies from him, he travelled along the French coast to Bayonne, and from thence crossed over to Marseilles, visiting and observing every thing in his way, which had any reference to military or naval architecture.

At Marseilles, he embarked for Italy, in company with a rabble of pilgrims. The ship was forced by a tempest into the harbour of Toulon, and afterwards obliged by a contrary wind to anchor under the little island of St. Mary, off Nice, Savoy. The bigotry of the pilgrims made them ascribe their ill fortune to the presence of a heretic on board. They devoutly cursed Smith and his queen, Elizabeth, and in a fit of pious rage, threw him into the sea. He swam to the island, the next day was taken on board a ship of St. Malo, which had also put off shelter. The master of the ship, who was well known to his noble friend, the Earl of Poyer, received him kindly, and carried him to Alexandria, in Egypt, from thence he coasted the Levant, and on his return had the high satisfaction of an engagement with a Venetian ship, which they took and rifled of her rich cargo.

Smith was set on shore, at Antibes, with a box of one thousand chequins, (about two thousand dollars) by the help of which he made the tour to Italy, crossed the Adriatic, and travelled into Romania, to the seat of Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria. Here he met with an English and Irish Jesuit, who introduced him to Lord Eberspaught, Baron Kisel, and other officers of distinction; and here he found full scope for his genius; for the emperor being in war with the Turks, he entered into his army as a volunteer.

He communicated to Eberspaught a method of conversing at a distance by signals made of torches, which being alternately shown and hidden a certain number of times designated every letter of the alphabet. He had soon after an opportunity of making the experiment. Eberspaught, being besieged by the Turks in the strong town of Olinda, was cut off from all intelligence and hope of succor from his friends. Smith proposed his mode of communication to Baron Kisel, who approved it, and allowed him to put it in practice. He was conveyed by a guard to a hill within view of town, and sufficiently remote from the Turkish camp. At the display of the signal, Eberspaught knew and answered it and Smith conveyed to him this intelligence—"Thurs day night I will charge on the east; at the alarm rally thou. The answer was—"I will."

Just before the attack, by Smith's advice, a great number of false fires were made in another quarter, which divided the attention of the enemy, and gave advantage to the assailants, who being assisted by a sally from the town, killed many of the Turks, drove others into the river, and threw succors into the place, which obliged the enemy the next day to raise the siege. This well conducted exploit secured to our young adventurer the command of a company consisting of two hundred and fifty horsemen in the regiment of Count Melldrich, a nobleman of Transylvania.

The regiment in which he served, being engaged in several hazardous enterprises Smith was foremost in all dangers, and distinguished himself by his intrepidity and by his valor, when Melldrich left the imperial army and passed into the service of his native prince. Smith followed him.

At the siege of Regal, the Ottomans decided the slow approaches of the Transylvanian army and sent a challenge purporting that the Lord Yurbisha, to divert the ladies, would fight a single captain of the Christian troops.

The honor of accepting the challenge being determined by lot, fell on Captain Smith who meeting his antagonist on horseback within view of the ladies on the battlements at the sound of music began the encounter and in a short time killed him, and bare away his head in triumph to his General, the Lord Moyzes.

The death of the Chief so irritated his friend Crualgo, that he sent a particular challenge to the conqueror, who, meeting him with the same ceremonies, after a smart combat took off his head also.

Smith then in his turn sent a message into the town, informing the ladies, that if they wished for any more diversion, they should be welcome to his head, in case the third champion could take it.

The challenge was accepted by Bonamalgro who unhorsed Smith, and was near gaining the victory; but remounting in a critical moment he gave the Turk a stroke with his falchion which brought him to the ground, and his head was added to the number.

For these singular exploits he was honored with a military procession, consisting of six thousands men, three led horses, and the Turks' heads on the points of their lances. With the ceremony Smith was conducted to the pavilion

of his general who after embracing him presented with a horse richly furnished, a scymetar and belt worth three hundred ducats, and a commission to be major in his regiment.

The Prince of Transylvania after the capture of the place, made him a present of his picture set in gold, and a pension of three hundred ducats per annum; and more over granted him a coat of arms, bearing three Turks' head in a shield.

The patent was admitted and received in the college of heralds in England, by Sir Henry Segar, garter king at arms. Smith was always proud of his distinguished honor, and these arms are accordingly blazoned in the frontispiece to his history, with his motto, "Vincere est vivere."

After this, the Transylvania army was defeated by a body of Turks and Tartars near Rotentum, and many brave men were slain among whom there were nine English and Scotch officers who, after the fashion of that day, had entered into the service, from a religious zeal to drive the Turks out of Christendom.

Smith was wounded in this battle, and lay among the dead. His habit discovered him to the victors as a person of consequence; they used him well until his wounds were healed, and then sold him to the Bash Begul, who sent him as a present to his mistress, Tragabigzanda, at Constantinople accompanied with a message, as full of vanity as void of truth, that he had conquered a Bohemian nobleman and presented him to her as a slave.

The present proved more acceptable to the lady than her lord intended. She could speak Italian; and Smith in that language not only informed her of his country and quality, but conversed with her in so pleasing a manner as to gain her affections. The connection proved so tender, that to secure him for herself, and to prevent his being ill used, she sent him to her brother, the bashaw of Nalbrantz, in the country of the Canbrain Tartars on the borders of the sea of Azoph. Her pretence was that he should there learn the manners and language, as well as the religion of the Tartars.

By the terms in which she wrote to her brother, he suspected her design and resolved to disappoint her. Within an hour after Smith's arrival, he was stripped, his head and beard were shaven, and iron collar put round his neck, he was clothed with a coat of hair cloth, and driven to labour among the Christian slaves.

He had now no hope of redemption, from the love of his mistress, who was at a great distance and not likely to be informed of his condition; his fellow slaves could not alleviate his despondency.

In the depth of his distress an opportunity presented itself for an escape, which to a less courageous and adventurous spirit would have been an aggravation of misery. He was employed in the threshing at a granary in a large field, about a league from the house of his tyrant; who in his daily visits treated him with abusive language, accompanied with blows and kicks.

This was more than Smith could bear; therefore watching an opportunity, when no other person was present, he leveled a stroke at him with his threshing instrument, which despatched him.

Then hiding his body in the straw, and shutting the door, he filled a bag with grain mounted the bashaw's horse, and betaking himself to the desert, wandered for two or three days ignorant of the way, and so fortunate as not to meet with a single person, who might give information of his flight.

At length he came to a post, erected in a cross road, by the marks on which he found the way to Muscovy, and in sixteen days he arrived at Exapolis, on the river Don; where was a Russian garrison, the commander of which understanding that he was a Christian, received him courteously, took off his iron collar and gave him letters to the other governors in that region.

Thus he travelled through part of Russia and Poland, till he got back to his friends in Transylvania, receiving presents in his way from many persons of distinction, among whom he particularly mentions a charitable lady Callamata, being always proud of his connection with that sex, and fond of acknowledging their favors. At Leipsic he met with his Colonel, Count Melldrich, and Sigismund, prince of Transylvania, who gave him one thousand five hundred ducats to repair his losses.

With this money he was enabled to travel through Germany, France and Spain, and having visited the kingdom of Morocco, he returned by sea to England; having in his passage enjoyed the

pleasure of another naval engagement.

At his arrival in his native country, he had a thousand ducats in his purse, which, with the interest he had remaining in England, he devoted to seek adventures and make discoveries in North America.

Reader, if thou hast perused the preceding sketch of the life of Capt. Smith, pause one moment, and reflect, that all that is here recorded, performed, passed through, and suffered, before he came to the wild shores of the new world. And that here he entered upon a new field of enterprise, and of suffering, and of danger, not less remarkable than the scene which had already given such wonderful interest to his eventful life. Follow him to the wilderness of Virginia, and witness the toils and struggles he went through to plant the first European settlement in these States. Behold him in the Guardian spirit of the little colony, in repeated instances and in various ways protecting it by his single arm from utter destruction. When the colony was sinking under famine, the energy and activity of Smith always brought them food; when beset by the subtle and ferocious tribes around them, the courage and skill of Smith never failed to prove a safe and sufficient shield for their protection. When traitors among them sought to rob and abandon the colony, they were detected by his penetration and punished by his power. It mattered not what nominal rank he held in the colony, whether vested with office, filling only the humble post of a private individual, it was to him that all eyes were turned in times of difficulty and danger, and it was his name alone that struck terror to the hearts of the hostile savages.

With a dozen men in an open boat, he performs a voyage of a thousand miles, surveying the shores of the great Chesapeake Bay, and exploring its noble tributary streams, with thousands of the wild sons of the forest ready to meet him at every turn. When, in the cabin of the powerful chief Opecheanchough, five hundred warriors, armed with bow and club, surrounded him with a determination to seize him and put him to death, who but Capt John Smith would have extricated himself from his perilous situation? Nothing daunted he seized the giant chieftain by the hair of his head with one hand, held a pistol to his breast with the other, and led him out trembling among his people, and made them throw down their arms.

In short, for romantic adventure, "hair-breadth escape, the sublimity of courage, high and honorable feeling, and true worth of character, the history of the world may be challenged to produce a parallel to Capt John Smith the founder of Virginia.

From India.—We yesterday saw a letter from Mr. T. J. Terry—one of the gentlemen employed by the British government to improve the growth of cotton in India, and who went from the State of Mississippi. He is in Calcutta, about 600 miles from Calcutta, in the province of Rundlerund. The account he gives is quite unfavorable to the culture of cotton in that region.—He says that he does not expect more than 200 pounds to the acre, and that previous to his going out not more than 100 was ever made. It is his intention to return the moment his contract expires, which was for 3 years.—N. O. Pic.

New Orleans Banks.—It would seem by the following article from the New Orleans Advertiser, of the 22d ultimo, that the banks at that place are in open hostility between themselves.

The war has commenced in earnest among sundry of our banks. Early in July last another rumor, some bickering was observed at the table of the board of Presidents. One of them proposed a resolution to inquire into the condition of the Orleans Bank. It was amended by one of her friends, so as to extend the examination to all the banks, and carried.

After this some skirmishing took place when the New Orleans submitted to three gentlemen a statement of her affairs in detail and they certified saying they were satisfied with her ability to pay her debts &c.

The great plea of the Bank of Orleans for submitting to inspection was, that she had refused frequently her masters the legislature, and she did not now intend to yield the principle.

The inquiring banks urged that they wanted to be satisfied, if they continued to guarantee her paper, by taking it as currency.

On Tuesday the Citizens, and the Union Banks refused to receive on deposit or in payment of debts, the notes of the countamacious Orleans. This terrible

blow at her credit was returned by the Orleans issuing a similar chop.

On Wednesday the Orleans retired from the bank league, yesterday the Union followed suit.

Considerable excitement has followed these extraordinary movements. What do they all mean? More anon.

Scraps from the N. Y. Sunday Atlas.

The greatest scholars, poets, orators, philanthropists, warriors, statesmen, inventors and improvers in the arts, arose from the lowest of the people. If we had waited till courtiers had invented the art of printing, coach making, navigation, and a thousand others, we should probably have continued in darkness to this hour.

We have burnt the midnight lamp and four pounds of best dipped candles, in pondering deep upon man's ingratitude to man, and the causes wherefore, and the reasons why, big toe nails will grow into big toe flesh. We have not as yet arrived at a conclusion. Ah they are deep subjects! but we shall for the moment long.

People who peruse a newspaper, and think that it is put together in as short a time as it takes them to read it, have a very erroneous impression of the time and labor employed by the caterers of these ephemeral productions.

John Randolph's Grave.—A gentleman on a visit to the residence of the late John Randolph, writes to the National Intelligencer as follows:

"The body of this extraordinary man reposes beneath the tall branches of a veteran pine, about forty paces from his summer dwelling. No marble marks the place of his repose. He was buried, according to his own request, with his head to the east and his feet to the west—with white unpolished stone at his head, and a black one at his feet. He sleeps where he lived in the peaceful bosom of his own native forest."

Murder and Suicide.—A laboring man named Tucker, in the employ of Dr. Noyes, near New London, Conn. purchased and drank a quart of rum. He then quarrelled with his employer, who got out a writ for his arrest. On the approach of the Deputy Sheriff, Tucker shot that officer and killed him, and then applied the gun to his own head and blew it to pieces.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The national convention of temperance men met at Saratoga on Tuesday last, and opened the business with about four hundred delegates in attendance from all parts of the country. A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce furnishes an account of its organization. Chancellor Walworth was chosen the President, and most of the first day was spent in hearing reports of the wonderful reform of drunkards, communicated by delegates from Boston, New York, New Haven and other cities, and some speeches from reformed men themselves. In the evening there was a meeting of not less than three thousand persons on the green beyond the Congress spring—the churches not being sufficiently large to contain the people who wished to assemble. The meeting was ably addressed by Rev. Mr. Scott of Andover; Rev. John Pierpont of Boston, M. Pollard of Baltimore, and General Smith of Peterboro, and was one of great interest. Other meetings were to be held. The enthusiasm that was displayed induced somebody to remark that "the world was on fire, kindled by cold water."—Baltimore Sun.

The Washington correspondence of the Boston Courier, a good Whig, writes of Mr. Clay as follows:

"President making and legislation are two incompatible pursuits. For every thing under heaven, says Solomon, 'there is a season'; and the heats of midsummer, in the District of Columbia, seem to me to be any thing but the season for pottering about Presidencies especially when work of a more immediately exigent character is pressing for attention and action. But if this were as fitting a time as any that could be chosen for such a purpose, the mode in which it is pursued seems to me to be precisely that most calculated to defeat it. The spectacle of a great and leading politician availing himself of the opportunity afforded him of an extra session of Congress, while the country is literally groaning for relief from pressing and agonizing embarrassments, to place himself so far in the front rank of the dominant party as to be considered their chief, is certainly calculated to reflect no honor either upon the leader or the led. This is a crisis when, if ever, it should not be said that our wide walks encompass but one man; we have need of all our best and boldest, and it is time to talk of successions, only when we are secure of success. Therefore, speaking quite independently of all party predilections, we may say that it is not amiss, perhaps, that Mr. Clay has furnished an opportunity to the Senate and to the country to check him in his somewhat too impetuous career for that foremost position in the ranks of his party which, since the

session commenced, he has most certainly been pursuing."

**THE GRANARY.**  
A tale which every Granary will read.

BY REV. A. C. THOMAS

"Whoso readeth, let him understand." "Jonathan Homespun," having purchased an extensive farm, and provided himself with every thing requisite to it, proposes to furnish subscribers with one quart of wheat, weekly, for one year, at the low price of one dollar and fifty cents in advance; two dollars at the end of six months; or two dollars and fifty cents if not paid till the close of the year.

The scheme, for the transportation of wheat, to every section of the Union and adjacent provinces, are such as must prove satisfactory to every subscriber; and the proprietor of the Granary assures all who may patronize him, that he will exert himself to supply an article of the best quality. N. B.—Agents will be allowed a generous per centage. Address (post paid) Proprietor of the Granary, Hopewell."

Such was the prospectus issued by my friend, Mr. Homespun. Feeling a lively interest in his welfare, I visited his farm, although it was a long journey from my home, and was pleased to find every thing in nice order. He informed me that he had contracted a large debt in the purchase of the premises, stock and implements of husbandry, but that he had no doubt of his ability to discharge every obligation in a few years. He also stated that he had already received many hundred subscribers, and that in four or five weeks he would commence the delivery of the wheat according to his proposals.

The scheme appeared plausible; and my friend was so confident of his success that I had not the slightest doubt of his prosperity. I entered my name as a subscriber, and when I left him he was preparing many thousand quart sacks.

Every week for the space of two years, I received my quart of wheat, and concluded from its excellent quality and prompt delivery, that every thing was prosperous with Jonathan Homespun and his farm. So I gave myself no concern about my indebtedness to him—for, said I, "to a farmer so extensively patronized as he is, the small pittance of two years' arrearages would be but a drop in the bucket." It is true, there was occasionally printed on the sacks a general notice to delinquents—but I never suspected that this was intended for his friends.

The notice, however, became more frequent; and, having leisure, I concluded I would visit my friend, the proprietor of the Granary. He greeted me cordially—but I saw there had been trouble. He was evidently worn with toil and anxiety; and in the conversation of the evening, he entered into particulars.

"Here I have been laboring day & almost night for two years; and I am more in debt now than when I began. My creditors are pressing for payment; I am conscious of inability to meet their demands, and can perceive no result but bankruptcy and ruin."

"But have you not a large list of subscribers?" said I.

"Yes, a very large list," was the reply; but too many of them are like you?" "Me!" I quickly rejoined in amazement; "too many like me!"

"Pardon me," said my friend, in a melancholy tone—"pardon me, for oppression will make even a wise man mad. You have had a quart of wheat weekly for two years—and I have not had a cent of payment; I have a large list of the same kind of patrons scattered here and there over thousands of miles. If they would pay me the trifles they severally owe me, I should be directly freed from embarrassment, and go on my way rejoicing. But they reason as you reasoned; and, among you, I am brought to the door of poverty and ruin."

I felt the full force of the rebuke, and promptly paying arrearages at the increased price named in the prospectus, and also a year in advance, I shortly bid adieu to the worthy and wronged farmer, resolving to do every thing in my power to repair the injury which had been occasioned from my delinquency.

O ye patrons of Jonathan Homespun! wherever ye are, or whoever ye are! ye who have received and eaten the wheat from his Granary, without making payment! Ye are guilty of a grievous sin of omission. Therefore repent! Pay the farmer what you owe him. Uncle Sam's teamsters bring you the sack of grain every week and Uncle Sam's teamsters will carry the money safely to Jonathan Homespun.

North Carolina paper.



## Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., SEPT. 1, 1841.

**An Apprentice to the Printing Business** will be taken at this office, if application be made soon. An opportunity can also be afforded to obtain a tolerable knowledge of the Book-Binding Business, if desired by the parent or guardian.

**Veto Message.**—We have the gratification of laying before our readers to-day, the President's Veto on the Bank Bill. This document will be hailed by many hearts with feelings of gratitude and thankfulness to Divine Providence, that our country has again by human instrumentality, been preserved from the curse of this corrupt and corrupting system. When we state that what were called the ultra measures of Gen. Jackson on the Bank question, and by which he made so many and such bitter enemies, we always looked upon as the greatest and noblest acts of his life, either civil or military, it is unnecessary for us to give further vent to our feelings on the manner in which this bank question has been disposed of. In this act Mr. Tyler has done nobly. If he will only continue faithful to the constitution it is all we ask of him.

It will be seen that in his message he confines himself to a few of the most objectionable features in the bill, and this circumstance seems to have encouraged the hopes of a portion of the whig party that another bank bill will be passed this session which he will sign. In the conclusion of his message the President says: "And waving all other considerations growing out of its other provisions, I return it to the House in which it originated, with these my objections to its approval." This sentence alone is conclusive evidence to us, that no bill which will at all meet the approbation of what might be properly termed the Bank whig party can obtain his sanction.

We intend in our next to publish the comments of some of the papers on both sides of the question.

**INDIANA ELECTION.**—A Kentucky Whig paper says: "We verily think that the Opposition have elected a majority to one if not to both branches of the Legislature! Shame! Shame!" Has the editor no feelings of shame for the log cabin, hard cider, and coon skin humbuggery by which the great whig victory was obtained at the Presidential election. In Tennessee also the whig majority has been greatly reduced, showing a falling off from the whig majority for President and that obtained almost a tie in the Legislature. In Kentucky also, the prospect brightens.

A friend in Cherokee has requested us to publish the vote of that County on the General Ticket and District System, which was unintentionally omitted when we published the returns from that County. The vote stood—

District System,	771
General Ticket,	316

We are not able to give the entire vote of the State on this question, but from what information we have it is probable the District System has succeeded by about 1,500 majority.

### From the Globe. CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS. SENATE.

The Senate were engaged in discussing some amendments to Land Distribution bill, when a message was received from the President of the United States. The Chair announced that the President had returned the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States with his objection thereto.

The bill before the Senate was then laid aside, and the message read by the Secretary of the Senate. It will be found in another column.

The moment the reading was concluded, the excitement, which was intense, was manifested in the gallery over the chair of the President of the Senate by a few indications of applause and dissent when

Mr. Benton rose and expressed in strong terms his indignation at having heard the hisses of bank ruffians in the gallery, insulting to the President of the United States, on the reading of his message; and concluded by moving that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to take the offenders into custody, and bring them before the bar of the Senate to answer for their conduct.

Mr. Rives declared he did not hear any hisses, and he understood from those around him that none were heard; he concluded, therefore, that the Senator from Missouri was mistaken.

Mr. Benton said, emphatically, he was not mistaken; and as the Senator had raised a doubt, he would now insist on the fact being proven. No man should doubt whether he heard that manifestation, when he asserted that he did. He had come prepared to hear the President of the U. S. insulted by the Bank ruffians in the gallery, and he had told his friends it would be the case; but he had also told them that on the first indication of such an insult, he would stand up in his place and have the ruffians brought to the bar of the Senate, to answer for their conduct. He would ask those around him if the hisses were not distinctly audible?

Mr. Walker said, he himself heard them—and he believed the same individuals were now persisting in the same

course, (pointing to the gallery over the President's chair.)

Mr. Benton remarked that the same thing was at that moment going on in the gallery. It was by intimidation of these Bank myrmidons wanted to carry their measures; and if they were not seized in the act, the next thing they would do would be to bring a hired mob into the halls of legislation, and extort their charter by force of arms. He would seize them as he would throttle the monster itself.

Mr. Preston concurred in the propriety of the motion, and expressed his disapprobation of any disturbance in the gallery either for or against a measure, as an insult to the Senate itself, for which it ought to have some law of punishment. Mr. Rives was proceeding to make some further remarks, when

The Chair made an explanation, and Mr. Buchanan observed that this was a solemn crisis in the affairs of the nation, and he hoped every American citizen would feel its importance. He had distinctly heard the hisses as stated by the Senator from Missouri; but he was obliged in justice to say they were but momentary. They were arrested either by the call of the Chair to order, the good sense of the people in the gallery, or the rising of the Senator to make his motion. As they were so promptly put down, he hoped the Senator from Missouri would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Benton refused to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Linn reminded the Senate that when the Bank bill passed the Senate there was a loud manifestation of approbation in the gallery, of which no notice was taken. He believed on the present occasion there was approbation as well as hisses; but both were instantly suppressed. He had distinctly heard both. No doubt it was the promptness with which his colleague had got up to check the disturbance, which had prevented it from going further. He had no doubt some law ought to be passed making it punishable to commit any outrage of this kind on either House of Congress.

Mr. Merrick thought with the Senator from Pennsylvania that this was a very solemn occasion. There had been tokens of assent and dissent. The President of the Senate at the moment rapped very hard till order was restored. The disorder was but momentary. He trusted some allowance would be made for the excitement so natural on the occasion.

Mr. King suggested the difficulty that might arise out of pursuing the matter further. He had witnessed some of the kind once before, and when the offender was brought to the bar, great embarrassment was created by not knowing how to get rid of him. He thought it would be better to pass over and proceed to the consideration of the message, or to the appointment of a time for its consideration.

The Chair explained that having heard some noise, without considering whether it was approbation or disapprobation, he had called the Senate to order; but could not say that he had or had not heard hisses.

Mr. Rives explained that he did not mean to say the Senator from Missouri did not hear the hisses, but that he himself did not hear them, and he believed many gentlemen around him did not hear any. But as the Senator from Missouri had avowedly come prepared to hear them no doubt he did, more sensitively than others. He would ask the Senator to be satisfied with the crush which the mother of monsters had got, and not to hear too hard on the solitary bank ruffian, to use his own expression, who had disapproved of the monster's fate. He hoped the Senator would withdraw the motion.

Mr. Linn observed that the Senator from Virginia, by his own remarks doubting that there were any hisses had forced the Senator from Missouri to persist in having the proof. However, he now understood that point was settled; and the object being accomplished, he hoped his colleague would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Preston again expressed his concurrence in the propriety of the motion, and hoped effectual steps would be taken to prevent the recurrence of such a scene.

Mr. Allen made some appropriate remarks and concluded by stating that he understood the offender was in custody, and expressed his sorrow for having done what he was not at the time aware was an offence; as, therefore, all the ends had been accomplished which his friend had in view when he refused to withdraw his motion, he hoped he would now withdraw it.

Mr. Walker said, when the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) pledged himself not to withdraw his motion to arrest the individual who had insulted the Senate and the country by hissing the message of the President of the United States, that pledge arose from the doubt expressed by the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Rives) whether the hissing had taken place. That doubt was now solved. When the Senator from Missouri appealed to his friends as to the truth of the fact stated by him, he (Mr. Walker) had risen & pointed to that portion of the gallery from which the hissing proceeded. Our Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms had proceeded to that

quarter of the gallery designated by him, (Mr. W.) and this officer had now in his possession one of the offenders, who acknowledged his indecent conduct, and who was prepared to point out many of those who had joined him. The object of the Senator was, therefore, now accomplished; the fact of the indecorum was established; and the offender, as moved by the Senator from Missouri, was now in custody. This, Mr. W. hoped, would be sufficient punishment, especially as Mr. W. understood the offender expressed his penitence for the act, as one of sudden impulse. As, then, the formal trial of this individual would occupy much time, Mr. W. hoped the matter would be dropped here, and let us proceed, as required by the Constitution, to consider the message of the President returning the Bank bill with his objections. This message, Mr. W. said, he regarded as the most important which ever emanated from an American President, and under circumstances the most solemn and imposing. The President, in perfect and glorious consistency with a long life of usefulness and honor, has placed his veto upon the charter of a National Bank, and Mr. W. said, his heart was too full of gratitude to the Governor of all good for this salvation of the country, and rescue of the Constitution, to engage in the business of inflicting punishment upon an individual, said to be respectable, and who had in part atoned for his offence by the expression of his repentance. Let him go, then, and sin no more, and let us proceed to the consideration of that Veto Message, which he, Mr. W. had confidently predicted at the very commencement of this session, and recorded that opinion at its date in the journals of the day. Many then doubted the correctness of this prediction, but he, Mr. W. whilst he stated at the time that he was not authorized to speak for the President of the United States, based his conviction upon his knowledge of Mr. Tyler as a man and a Senator, and upon his long and consistent opposition to the creation of any such a Bank as was now proposed to be established.

Mr. Benton said he had been informed by one of the officers of the Senate (Mr. Beale) that one of the persons who made the disorder in the gallery had been seized by him, and was now in custody, and in the room of the Sergeant-at-Arms. This the officers had very properly done of their own motion, and without waiting for the Senate's order. They had done their duty, and his motion had thus been executed. His motion was to seize the disorderly, and bring them to the bar of the Senate. One had been seized; he was in custody in an adjoining room; and if he was still acting contemptuously to the Senate, he should move to bring him to the bar; but that was not the case. He was penitent and contrite. He expressed his sorrow for what he had done, and said he had acted without ill design, and from no feelings of contempt to the President or Senate. Under these circumstances, all was accomplished that his motion intended. The man is in custody and repentant. This is sufficient. Let him be discharged and there is an end of the affair. His motion now was that the President direct him to be discharged. Mr. B. said he had acted from reflection, and not from impulse, in this whole affair. He expected the President to be insulted; it was incident to the legislation on National Bank charters. When they were on the carpet, the Senate, the President and the American people must all be insulted if the Bank myrmidons are disappointed. He told his family before he left home, that the Senate and the President should be insulted by hisses in the gallery this day, and that he would not let it pass—that it would be an insult, not merely to the President and Senate, but to the whole American people, to their form of Government—and that it should not pass. He came here determined to nip this business in the bud—and to prevent an insult to the President in this chamber from being made a precedent for elsewhere. We all know the insolence of the National bank party—we know the insolence of their myrmidons—we know that President Tyler who has signed this veto message, is subject to their insults—beginning here, and following him wherever he goes. He (Mr. B.) was determined to protect him here, and in doing so, to set the example which would be elsewhere followed. He repeated: an insult to the President for an official act, was not an insult to the man but to the whole American people, and to their forms of Government. Would these Bank myrmidons insult a king surrounded by his guards? Not at all. Then they should not insult an American President with impunity wherever he was present. In the Senate or out of it, he would defend the President from personal outrage and indignity. As to the numerous and respectable auditory now present, his motion did not reach them. He had not moved to clear the galleries; for that would send out the respectable audience, who had conducted themselves with propriety. The rule of order was "to clear the galleries;" but he had purposely avoided that motion; because the disorder came from a few; and the respectable part of the audience ought not to suffer for an offence in which they had no share. Mr. B. said the man being in custody, his motion was executed &

superseded; its object was accomplished, and, he being contrite, he would move to discharge him.

The President of the Senate ordered him to be discharged.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky then rose and moved that the message just received from the President of the United States, returning a bill unsigned which had originated in the Senate, should be laid on the table, with a view of taking it up for consideration to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

Mr. King suggested ten o'clock instead of twelve, and moved that have thousand copies of the message be printed.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky gave his reasons for preferring twelve o'clock to-morrow. He wished to have time for consideration, and would have preferred putting it off another day; but he supposed the message would be printed in time to afford sufficient opportunity for studying it by twelve o'clock to-morrow. He could not consent to take it up sooner.

Mr. Colburn concurred with the Senator from Kentucky in the propriety of selecting 12 o'clock in preference to 10 o'clock.

Mr. Rives suggested 11 o'clock—the regular hour for going into the orders of the day. That was the hour appointed in 1837 for taking up Gen. Jackson's Veto Message.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky preferred 12 o'clock: whatever business of the orders of the day would be on hand could be passed over informally when the hour came.

Mr. Clay of Alabama reminded his colleague that 6,000 copies of Gen. Jackson's veto message had been ordered to be printed. He thought 10,000 would not be too much.

Mr. King had looked over the journals, and found it was 6,000 copies of General Jackson's veto message had been ordered on his motion. He would now make a similar motion.

Six thousand copies of the message were then ordered to be printed.

Mr. Rives moved to go into Executive session which was agreed to, by a vote of 23 to 19.

The House adjourned at two o'clock, and the Senate a short time after. It is understood that the Federal members went into caucus immediately.

### THE HOUSE.

Mr. Weller presented the proceedings of a Democratic meeting held at Hamilton, Ohio, on the 31st July, against the incorporation of a National Bank, against the repeal of the Independent Treasury, against the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, &c.; which, on motion, were laid on the table.

Mr. Hunt of New York presented a petition of E. Peck and others, manufacturers of iron, in and near the city of New York, asking the appointment of a committee of Congress to collect facts, &c. preparatory to a revision of the tariff laws, &c. referred to the Committee on Commerce.

After various other petitions had been received.

Mr. Hopkins of Virginia offered a resolution directing the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to inquire into the expediency of establishing express mails.

Mr. Jones of Virginia asked the consent of the House to be allowed to present the resolutions adopted by a public meeting of the people of Isle of Wight county Virginia, against the establishment of a Bank of the United States, and against the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, &c.

Mr. Andrews of Kentucky objected to the introduction of these resolutions.

Mr. Jones hope that the House was not yet prepared, by its decision, to stifle the voice of the people, and to exclude from the halls of legislation resolutions couched in respectful terms, and applying, as these did, to subjects now pending before Congress, of the deepest interest to the people themselves.

Mr. Andrews said he should persist in his objection, unless he could be allowed to reply.

Mr. Jones expressed his desire that the honorable member from Kentucky should be permitted to reply, and hoped that indulgence would be extended to him by the House.

The objection being persisted in, the resolutions were not received.

Mr. Snyder of Pennsylvania offered the following:

**Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,** That this session of Congress shall terminate on the 23d day of August instant, at 12 o'clock, m.

Objected to: lies over.

Mr. Gilmer reported a bill to prepare a foundation for the statue of Washington in the rotunda of the Capitol; read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Briggs, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a resolution authorizing the Auditor of the Post Office Department to take such papers as are on the files of the House relating to post office accounts as he may deem necessary for the use of his Department; adopted.

Mr. Irwin of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania from the Select com. on Retrenchment, offered a resolution authorizing the com-

mittee to sit during the recess, to send for persons and papers, and to report at the next session of Congress by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Andrews of Kentucky moved to lay the resolution upon the table.

Mr. Irwin demanded the yeas and nays, and upon taking them, there were—yeas 135, nays 40. So the resolution was laid upon the table.

The census bill was then taken up, it being under the command of the previous question; and the yeas and nays having been ordered, were—yeas 121, nays 63. The bill was then passed.

[The President of the United States informed the House that he approved the Navy Pension Bill on the 16th inst.]

Mr. Barnard of New York moved to go into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Proffit of Indiana wished the chairman of the Judiciary Committee to withdraw his motion to go into Committee of the Whole to enable him to make an inquiry of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who had reported in an important matter at 10 o'clock this morning before the members generally were present.

Mr. Andrews of Kentucky objected to the inquiry.

Mr. Proffit then said he should be obliged to offer the following resolutions:

**Resolved,** That the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, made this morning, be recommended to said Committee, with instructions to report a bill making an appropriation in conformity with the provisions of the treaty made with the Miamis of Indiana, and as demanded by the letter of the Secretary of War of 3d August, 1841, as indispensably necessary to carry out said treaty.

The resolution was objected to.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Barnard, went into Committee of the Whole on the bankruptcy bill. (Mr. Tilghlast of Rhode Island in the chair.)

Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, who had the floor on Friday, now commenced. He said a bankruptcy bill in England was salutary, because the Government was consolidated; but in this country, where there were twenty-six separate Governments, and the probability of their being as many more, a uniform bankruptcy bill was not such an easy matter to be legislated into being. He said in this bill there was not a single feature of a bankrupt law. It should be entitled a bill to extend insolvency in the United States. Holmes went at length against the present bill. He said the act would vex the land worse than the Egyptian plagues.

Mr. James of Pennsylvania went at length in favor of the bill.

Mr. Sergeant of Pennsylvania went in favor of the bill. He said, if left to him he should have made a different one; but still, as he could not expect to get his own bill, he should vote for the one before the committee.

Mr. Sergeant was facetious upon the paucity of numbers in the committee; and said that he supposed this sub-committee had power to act for the whole.

At the time, there were but a baker's dozen of members present—the remainder being engaged in listening to the Veto Message in the Senate.

Mr. Howard of Michigan went in favor of the bill. He said Michigan looked with more solicitude for the passage of a bankrupt bill than for any other measure that could be brought before Congress.

The committee then rose, and after some unimportant motions, the House adjourned at ten minutes past 2 o'clock, p. m.

### Veto Message.

#### MESSAGE

THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES, Returning, with his objections, the bill to incorporate the Fiscal Bank of the United States. August 16, 1841.

To the Senate of the United States:

The bill entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States," which originated in the Senate, has been considered by me, with a sincere desire to conform my action in regard to it, to that of the two Houses of Congress. By the Constitution it is made my duty, either to approve the bill by signing it, or to return it with my objections to the House in which it originated. I cannot conscientiously give it my approval, and I proceed to discharge the duty required of me by the Constitution—to give my reasons for disapproving.

The power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate *per se* over the Union, has been a question of dispute from the origin of our Government. Men most justly and deservedly esteemed for their high intellectual endowments, their virtue, and their patriotism, have, in regard to it, entertained different and conflicting opinions. Congresses have differed. The approval of one President has been followed by the disapproval of another. The people at different times have acquiesced in decisions both for and against. The country has been, and still is, deeply agitated by this unsettled question. It will suffice for me to say that my opinion has been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise of any such power by this Government. On all suitable occasions, during a period of twenty-five years, the opinions thus entertained have been unreservedly expressed. I declared it in the Legislature of my native State. In the House of Representatives of the United States it has been openly vindicated by me. In the Senate chamber, in the presence and hearing of many who are at this time members of that body, it has been affirmed and reaffirmed, in speeches and reports there made, and by votes there recorded. In popular assemblies I have unhesitatingly announced it; and the last public declaration which I made, and that but a short time before the late Pres-

idential election, I referred to my previously expressed opinions as being those then entertained by me; with a full knowledge of the opinions thus entertained, and never concealed, I was elected by the people Vice President of the United States. By the occurrence of a contingency provided for by the Constitution, and arising under an impressive dispensation of Providence, I succeeded to the Presidential office. Before entering upon the duties of that office, I took an oath that I would "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." Entertaining the opinions alluded to, and having taken this oath, the Senate and the country will see that I could not give my sanction to a measure of the character described, without surrendering all claim to the respect of honorable men—all confidence on the part of the people—all self-respect—all regard for moral and religious obligations; without an observance of which no Government can be prosperous, and no people can be happy. It would be to commit a crime which I would not willfully commit to gain any earthly reward, and which would justly subject me to the ridicule and scorn of all virtuous men.

I deem it entirely unnecessary at this time to enter upon the merits of the bill, have brought my mind to the convictions I feel and entertain on this subject. "They have been over & over again repeated. If some of those who have preceded me in this high office have entertained and avowed different opinions, I yield all confidence that their convictions were sincere. I claim only to have the same measure meted out to myself. Without going further into the argument, I will say that, in looking to the powers of the Government to collect, safely keep, and disburse the public revenue, and incidentally to regulate the commerce and exchanges, I have not been able to satisfy myself that the establishment by this Government of a bank of discount, in the ordinary acceptance of that term, was a necessary means, or one demanded by propriety, to execute those powers. What can the local discounts of the bank have to do with the collecting, safe-keeping, and disbursing of the revenue? So far as the mere discounting of paper is concerned, it is quite immaterial to this question whether the discount is obtained at a State bank or a United States Bank. They are both equally local—both beginning and both ending in a local accommodation. What influence have local discounts, granted by any form of bank, in the regulating of the currency and the exchanges? Let the history of the late United States Bank aid us in answering this inquiry.

For several years after the establishment of that institution it dealt almost exclusively in local discounts; and during that period the country was, for the most part, disappointed in the consequences anticipated from its incorporation. A uniform currency was not provided, exchanges were not regulated, and little or nothing was added to the general circulation; and in 1820 its embarrassments had become so great, that the directors petitioned Congress to repeal that article of the charter which made its notes receivable everywhere in payment of the public dues. It had, up to that period, dealt to but a very small extent in exchanges, either foreign or domestic, and as late as 1823 its operations in that line amounted to a little more than seven millions of dollars per annum. A very rapid augmentation soon after occurred, and in 1833 its dealings in exchanges amounted to upwards of one hundred millions of dollars, including the sales of its own drafts, and all these immense transactions were effected without the employment of extraordinary means. The currency of the country became sound, and the negotiations in the exchanges were carried on at the lowest possible rates. The circulation was increased to more than \$22,000,000, and the notes of the Bank were regarded as equal to specie all over the country; thus showing, almost conclusively, that it was the capacity to deal in exchanges, and not in local discounts, which furnished these facilities and advantages. It may be remembered that notwithstanding the immense transactions of the Bank in the purchase of exchange, the losses sustained were merely nominal; while in the line of discounts the suspended debt was enormous, and proved most disastrous to the Bank and the country. Its power of local discount has, in fact, proved to be a fruitful source of favoritism and corruption, alike destructive to the public morals and to the general wealth.

The capital invested in the banks of discount in the United States, created by the States, at this time, exceeds \$350,000,000; and if the discounting of local paper could have produced any beneficial effects, the United States ought to possess the soundest currency in the world; but the reverse is lamentably the fact.

Is the measure now under consideration of the objectionable character to which I have alluded? It is clearly so, unless by the 16th fundamental article of the 11th section it is made otherwise. That article is in the following words:

"The directors of the said corporation shall establish one competent office of discount and deposit in any State in which two thousand shares shall have been subscribed, or may be held, whenever, upon application of the Legislature of such State, Congress may, by law, require the same. And the said directors may also establish one or more competent offices of discount and deposit in any Territory or District of the United States, and in any State, with the assent of such State; and when established, the said office or offices shall be only withdrawn or removed by the said directors prior to the expiration of this charter, with the previous assent of Congress: *Provided,* In respect to any State which shall not, at the first session of the Legislature thereof held after the passage of this act, by resolution or other usual legislative proceeding, unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, such assent of the said State shall be thereafter presumed: *And provided,* *nevertheless,* That whenever it shall become necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers granted by the constitution to establish an office or offices in any of the States whatever, and the establishment thereof shall be directed by law, it shall be the duty of the said directors to establish such office or offices accordingly."

It will be seen that by this clause the directors are invested with the fullest power to establish a branch in any State which has yielded its assent; and, having once established such branch, it shall not afterwards be withdrawn except by order of Congress. Such assent is to be *implied*, and to have the force and sanction of an actually expressed assent, "provided in respect to any State which shall not, at the first session of the Legislature thereof held after the passage of this act, by resolution or other usual legislative proceeding, unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, such assent of said States shall be thereafter presumed." The assent or dissent is to be expressed unconditionally at the first session of the Legislature, by some formal legislative







